### DOUBLE SHEET NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS. The Presidential Discussion Continued in

the House.

MR. RICHARDSON FOR JUDGE DOUGLAS AND MR BRECKENRIDGE FOR GEN. BUTLER.

BUSINESS IN THE N. V. LEGISLATURE

THE CANAL LETTING INVESTIGATION.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTIONS. Gen. Cass in Louisiana and Kentucky.

FRESHETS-STEAMBOAT DISASTERS-ACCIDENTS.

&c., &c., &c.

TIMRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1852.

PETITIONS-THE COLLINS STEAMERS, ETC. Mr. CLARKE (whig) of R. I., presented a petition from Rhode Island, in favor of additional aid to the Collins line

CALER GRIMSHAW.

Mr. Sewand, (free soil) of N. Y., presented petitions for and against the extension of Woodworth's patent.

Mr. S. also reported a bill for the relief of those who rescued the passengers and erew of the ship Caleb Grimshaw.

Mr. BRODREAD. (dem.) of Pa., from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the petitions praying that the expenses of the American exhibitors at the London Fair, may be paid by the United States.

THE CENSUS AND APPORTIONMENT ACT.

Mr. Downs. (dem.) of La., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the Census and Apportionment act.

THE EXHIBITORS AT THE WORLD'S PAIR.

Fair, may be paid by the United States.

THE CENSUS AND APPORTIONMENT ACT.

Mr. Downs. (dem.) of La., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the Census and Apportionment act.

Mr. Braddenuy. (dem.) of Me., submitted a minority report, and also a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the Senate, the States, at the next Presidential election, shall be entitled to votes equal to their number of Senators and Representatives, under the apportionment and census of 1850.

Mr. Dayls. (whig) of Mass., asked if the committee had considered the fact that, if their construction of the constitution was correct, the electoral colleges would be chosen under one apportionment, while the House of Representatives, which, under the constitution, might have to elect the President, have been chosen under a different apportionment?

Mr. Downs said the committee had considered that point, and had come to the conclusion that it did not affect the question. The constitution required the votes to be equined while Congress was in session; and thus, should the election devolve upon the House, it must inevitably be a House elected two years before. The resolution was unanimously reported by the committee.

The resolution was then adopted.

The bill reported by Mr. Downs gives California but one representative.

Mesers, Braddury and Gever made a minority report, thinking she ought to have two representatives.

Mr. Clemens, (dem.) of Ala., offered a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of making Tuscumbia, Alabams, a port of entry. Adopted.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Gwin. (dem.) of California, offered a resolution calling for a copy of Captain Sitgrove's report of expenditures on Severn and Colorado rivers. Adopted.

THE IOWA LAND BILL

Was taken up, and Mr. Borlano, (dem.) of Ark., addressed the Senate for an hour and a half in support of this bill, and also of a liberal policy to land States, who have now to suffer under the great disselvantages of an immense body of untarable lands in their midst.

PERSOWA

Dutch, in whose language he understood it was to be printed.

Mr. Seward replied, and explained his speech. He did not suppose any one here would at this day, vote for such a treaty.

Mr. Srockton said he would vote fifty or one hundred thousand dollars, if required, to effect the release of any American citizens, and would then whip the power that imprisoned them.

Mr. Seward thought that no one would now have voted for the treaty. He then explained his allusion to the Congressional banquet, and disclaimed all and every thought, feeling or design, to attribute to the Senator from New Jersey any want of honor, integrity or propriety. He disclaimed, earnestly, any design to say one word to wound the Commodore's feelings, and expressed towards him the warmest emotions of respect and kindness. If there was anything remaining unexplained or unretracted, he cheerfully withdrew whatever was objectionable to the Senator.

Mr. Srockton expressed himself satisfied with the explanation. Had he known the Senator's feelings before he spoke, he would not have said what he had, the wished now that what he had said could be forgotten and expanged. The matter here dropped.

Mr. Cass got the floor on the Railroad bill, and then, after a short Executive seesion, the Senate adjourned.

#### House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, March 10, 1852.

Mr. Lanz. delegate from Oregon, introduced a bill to amend the act establishing a territorial government for

Oregen. Refererd to the Committee on Territories. THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY—THE CAPITOL Mr. CLINGMAN (whig) of N. C., made an ineffectual effort to take up the bills for the repair of the library and

for the extension of the Capitol.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the

FOR THE PRESIDENCY.
Mr. RECESSIONS (dem.) of Ill., said that the democrats

Mr. Richardson (dem.) of Ill., said that the democrats of Illinois demanded of some Representative when a favorite ron of that State (Senator Douglas) is assailed on this floor, to meet and repel all charges, whether made directly or indirectly. He then replied to Mr. Breeken ridge, and read that part of the gentleman's remarks with reference to the gentleman who went on a pligrimage to Kentucky, with the alleged object of driving General Eutler from his own soil, and disgracing him by endeavoring to fasten on him corrupt political intrigues, and failing in this, returned bought up the Damocratic Resistance in the resked does the gentleman intend that it shall be inferred from his remarks that the pligrimage to Kentucky was procured or advised by Judge Bouglas! If so, I ask that Judge Bouglas be acquitted jof all participation in it.

patien in it.

Mr. Buscassanors, (dem.) of Ky, replied that Mr. Richardson might go on and draw whatever inference be chose from these remarks. He had made no charge against Judge Douglas and therefore he had to acquisheds.

chose frome these remarks. He had made no charge against Judge Douglas and therefore he had to acquisholder.

Mr. Richardson would state to the gentleman from Kentucky, with the utmost cander, that it is not at a limes the most advantageous way to say. "I don't charge a thing." He would rather hear it said. "I charge yo with such and such a thing," that to liste a to innendee and instructions. He wishes to say, by authority, that so far as the pilgrimage to Kentucky is concerned, of which Mr. Breekenridge had spoken, Judge Douglas Ruew nothing of it, and assented to it in no way. It was matter of profound regret that language was used in that connexion, which amounted to a charge. After the January number of the Democratic Review appeared, Judge Douglas called on many democrats to induce them to use their influence to make the editors desist from their proposed course in the February number, and Judge Douglas sent a felegraphic dispatch cone to late to save General Butler, and cander compelled him to say, that if it had been earlier received, it sould not have changed one word of the article. The foggy amounter of Washeam akes cowards of mail. Mr. R. polce of the importance of preserving harmony in the democratic party. Judge Douglas had always favored and defended him from the charge of being the candidate of the proprietor of the three lines of ocean stemmers.

Mr. Ours, (Man.) of thio, suggested that Judge Douglas would go by stemm after he was non-insetd.

Mr. Remanness and that Judge Douglas was now about acry years of are. From noverty and existence in the second of the arty years of any. From noverty and existence in the control of the

ring recapitulated thei part of his remarks relative to Dimeratic Ecrica, and stating the reasons which inchered him to comment upon the article, and mention due Douglas name in connection with the same, a contraction took place between thin (ir. Breckenridge) and Richardon as to the time Judge Douglas signed the per endorang the January number of the Review.

Mr. Richardons a to the time Judge Douglas signed the per endorang the January number of the Review.

Mr. Richardons as to the time Judge Douglas had no means relling when be signed the paper, except by his receipt abbeription, which was the 6th of January, although is may be an error.

Mr. Barcales now thought the gentleman was right in a conjecture that this might not be the date; the 6th of structy would be the exact time.

Mr. Richardons replied, if the receipt was right his attement was correct; if wrong it may or may not be hereness.

Mr. Washburn (whig) of Me., obtained the floor. He would not discuss the qualifications of the various candidates for the Presidency. He had no doubt his own party will present some able and patriotic man, whose ability and patriotism are known to all. He then spoke in favor of a grant of lands to Maine, to build a railroad in that State, as a link of the European and North American Railroad, the many advantages to be derived from which he enumerated; and, in cauclusion, he avowed himself in favor of giving lands to actual settlers, and for purposes of internal improvements; but some system should be estab-WASHBURN (weig) of Me. obtained the floor. He

The committee then rose.

The concentration and passed, under the operation of the previous question, the Senate bill appropriating \$72,000 for repair of the Library of Congress

THE EFFICIENT BILL—CAPITOL EXTENSION, ETC.

Mr. HOUSTON, (dem.) of Ala, moved that the Homestead bill be postponed until Wedneeday next, for the purpose of taking up the Deficiency bill.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Team, replied. The departments deserve very little favor at the hands of Congress, because they go on contracting debts, notwithstanding Congress has withheld certain appropriations, and they now come here and dictatorially ask for movey. He was willing to accommodate bir, Houston, by assenting that the Homestend bill shall go over to next Wednesday.

Mr. STANTON (dem.) of Kentucky, ebjected and said, if members would turn their eyes to the galleries, they would see the justice of taking up and passing the bill for resuming the work on the Capitol extension. Those men in the galleries are mechanics and laborers, who have been induced to come hither by the government to do the work. They are without the means of support, and they have come here, to-day, to witness the effect of your action.

Mr. Houston replied that the House ought to act on

have come here, to-day, to witness the effect of your action.

Mr. However replied that the House ought to act on the Deficiency bill, whether they were going to pass it or not. He would ask whether it was more important that a job should be given to these workmen, than that appropriations should be made for the support of troops to protect emigrants on their way to Oregon and California, and to protect the government drafts from being dishonored?

Mr. Walm (whig) of Maryland, favored the taking up of the bill for extending the Capitol. Some of the workmen have even sold their beds, to buy bread. To talk of the sufferings of other people in comparison with theirs, is an insult to them.

Mr. Johnson of Tennessee, would yield the palm of sympathy for the mechanics to no one. No man was more their friend than he, but he reprobated this appeal to the galleries. He suggested that, by unanimous consent the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the further consideration of the Extension of the Capitol bill, and made that motion. Unanimous consent was not given.

Mr. Stander (whic) of N. C. morad a resolution that

given.

Mr. Stanley (whig) of N. C., moved a resolution that the debate on the Homestead bill close to-morrow, at three o'clock. He wanted the country to know who are responsible for delaying the public business.

Pending the yeas and nays, on the resolution, the Heuse adjourned.

APPROPRIATION FOR COLORED EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA -CRYSTAL PALACE—TESTIMONY RELATIVE TO THE CANAL LETTINGS—U. S. DEPOSIT FUND—EXECU-TIVE MANSION—CONTINUED REFUSAL OF THE AUDI-TOR TO PAY DRAFTS OF THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS -OFFICER ARRESTED BY THE ANTI-RENTERS-APPOINTMENTS, ETC. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALBANY, March 10, 1852.

The special business in the Senate to-day, was the discussion of the bill making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars a year, for ten years, to assist persons of color who may desire to emigrate to Liberia. Mr. Beekman (whig), who is one of the managers of the New York Colonization Society, spoke very long and elo-York Colonization Society, spoke very long and eloquently in support of the proposition. He gave a glowing picture of the republic of Liberia, spoke of its rapid progress in civilization, and contended that it is the only place on earth where the colored man can enjoy the rights of humanity and the possession of office. The bill was opposed by Messrs, Cornell and Pierce (democrats); the former on abolition principles, and the latter, so far as he went, upon financial considerations—believing that the impoverished condition of the treasury forbade the idea of making contributions for any claritable or benevolent purposes whatever. The discussion will be resumed to-morrow; but from what has already fullen from Senators, it seems quite likely that the Colonization Society will not obtain the appropriation.

The New York Crystal Palace bill passed the Senate unanimously.

The New York Crystal Palace bill passed the Senate unanimously.

Under the direction of a resolution of the Assembly yeaterday, Mr. Moss reported the testimony taken before the joint committee to investigate the alieged fraud in the crual lettings. The testimony is transmitted by Senato Conger, chairman of the committee, who says it was finally closed on the 8th instant, and that the report or reports upon the same will be submitted as soon as the can be prenared, which will probably be about Menda next. The testimony is in the hands of a printer, an will make twenty-five or thirty newspaper columns, an be out to-morrow.

be out to-morrow.

The Comptroller informs the House that there is a balance of \$22.367.82 of the United States deposit fund not invested in bonds and mortgages, but is in bank, at three and a balance cent interest.

invested in bonds and mortgages, the said and a half per cent interest.

The bill to provide for the erection of a Governor's mansion was passed, after striking out Mr. Holt's Indicrous proposition that the building should contain "four walls."

The Auditor of the Canal Department still refuses to pay drafts of the Canal Commissioners, justifying himself in the refusal of Judge Cady to express an opinion as to the validity of the lettings, in the force of the warness of the validity of the lettings, in the force of the warness of

in the refusal of Judge Cady to express an opinion as to the validity of the lettings, in the force of the wariness of the Canal Board, which betrays their doubts. It can hardly be expected, he says, "that the Auditor should decide, in a case of so much doubt, that a contract is valid, which may hereafter be pronounced otherwise." The Canal Board has adopted a resolution in relation to a circular of the Chief Engineer, in which they do not in any manner, express any opinion of the validity or invalidity—the completeness of the canal contracts. This subject is becoming more mystified and befogged every day. Where will the matter end?

The officer who was sent in the anti-rent district to serve a process, was arrested on a charge of threatening life. He was taken before a magistrate, and, in default of the payment of a fine, was brought to this city and com-

mitted to prison, last night.

The following are among the appointments an-Notables.—Erocklyn—Cornell S Franklin, Thomas J.

Nortanies.—Breskipn—Cornell S. Franklin, Thomas J. Northali, Edward Seymour, Charles Henry Thompson, Thomas R. Mercein, J. Lewis Taylor, Albert C. Walsh, Geo. F. H. Younges, Benj. F. Morren, Samuel P. Cogswell, Geo. Plummer, and Theodore Hinsdale. New York—William Smith Jr., Jirah Bull, Jonah L. Clark, Thos. A. Richmond, Nathaniel B. Hozie, Charles H. Smith, John H. Glover, Charles A. Davidson, Folker J. Beck, George W. Wright, William H. Genelle, Gardiner Spring, Jr., George W. Morrell, and A. Robertson Rogers. Renselser—Philander Wells, Silas K. Stowe, and Frederick Leeke. CARE.

MANAGER OF HOUSE OF REFUGE, ROCHESTER—Alexander

COMMISSIONER GENERAL, NEW YORK-Daniel Lee.

#### THE ANTI-BENTERS. FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Albany, March 10-P. M. Yager, (who was assaulted by anti-renters yesterday.) was brought to the county jail, this morning, in custody having been sentenced by Justice Stade, of Berne, to pay a fine of ten dollars for an assault on one Maher. fine was paid, and Yager released.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Scunte.

ALBANY, March 10, 1852. AMERICAN AND MEXICAN STRAM COMPANY. A petition was presented to incorporate the American and Mexican Steam Navigation Company. THE CRYPTAL PALACE.

Mr. Bascock (whig) presented a petition against th Crystal Palace bill. THE STATUTES.

Mr. VANDERBILT (dem.) gave notice of a bill to revise the Statutes of the State, as also did Mr. Brewstan (whig). RAILROADN.

The bill relative to the Syracuse and Binghamton, and I any and Su-quehanna railroads, was referred, to be re-

o led complete.

The CHYSTAL PALACE BILL—opposition, CTC.

The bill to incorporate the Association for the Exhibitor of the industry of all Nations, coming up, Mr. Basecs moved to re-commit.

Mr. Brisman supported the bill, and opposed the re-ammitment, and soid the opposition came from the Amelican Institute.

stitute. Hi, after some debate, was passed, by ayes 22, no the appropriation for emonants to linearia.

correct upon the motion to strike out the enacting strates of the bill.

Mr. Cornel (dem.) took the floor in opposition to the chycet of the bill. He was opposed to the recugnition of this eyeten of drafts upon the State Treasury in aid of such a project. He thought wisdom should cause us to look with greater caution to the finances of the State, and are whether we could pass this bill with an eye to he being put in forces. He called attention to the report of Compirateler Wright, presented a few days since, to sustain the position he assumed. He wished State and project and provided appropriations, his passed and pending, making appropriations. He referred to the bill making additional provisions for the arrivers of the New York counteers; the bill giving \$5.00 to the Colored Home, and the numerous bills which lane in view the assistance of the State. A law was pending in the lower lituas to provide for the crecion of a spicudid residence for the Governor, and would naterally day pass; and a project has been mosted for a

trigonometrical and geodatic survey of the State—a project which would invoive the outlay of a sum beyond the power of any man, or set of men, to estimate. With all these things in view, he did not see how the State could meet even haff the demands upon her finances. Should the Legislature conclude to pass all these laws, or a principal portion thereof. the taxes of this State would, of necessity, augment, and the people be called upon to make up the deficiency. He objected to the principles of this bill, in selecting the colored men as the peculiar beneficiares of the great State of New York. He could see no right or justice in the principle applicable to this bill of alding African colonization, that could not apply with equal justice to the emigrants for California. He could see no practical good which would result from the enactment of this law, and looked upon it as an attempt to continue the negro in his present condition, and give credence to the idea that for the colored race there is no hope; that he must remain in his present debased and degraded situation; that he must be looked upon as no outcast, and unworthy the notice of the white man. He looked upon this bill as seeking to engraft upon the policy of this State the inhuman practice of adding to the degradation of this class.

Mr. Bereman (whig) followed. He admitted that the

aton; that, he must be looked upon unworthy the notice of the white man. He looked upon this bill as seeking to engraft upon the policy of this state the inhuman practice of adding to the degradation of this class.

Mr. Berenna (whig) followed. He admitted that the State of New York was indebted to the colored man. He would take issue upon that point. The State of New York did owe them much, and this bill was to remunerate them. The constitution, which each Senator had sworn to observe, of itself degraded the colored man, and, he thanked God, without his consent, as he had not voted for its passage. He proceeded to show the extent of the sinvertrade, and depicted its horrors with great effect. From a compilation prepared in England, which went throug eleven years, up to 1849, it was satisfactorily ascertained that 684 786 persons had been stelen from the African coasts, and sold into boudage, with the exception of on hundred and twenty odd thousand that had died on the passage. Another stelement bows conclusively that it twelve years upwards of 1,250,000 human beings had beer exized by the slave traders, part of whom had been so into bendage, while at least one half of that number had died during the period alluded to. Mr. B. alluded to the Colonization Seciety, and their effects to improve the condition of the colored man, and made a statement relative to the settlement of Liberia, and its progres. There are, at the present time, about 10,000 persons at the settlement, of whom 3,000 are civilized, and 7,000 a like children—emancipated slaves, who are yet be taught the principles of their new home. And their constitution was a neble document. It secured to all classes and sects—the Catholic, the Baptist, the Nichodist, and the Prochyterian—all, all are allowed to judge and workhip for themselves, according to their own views. Their constitution is a model paper, and, said Mr. B., one of its provisions is, that no white man shall ever vote or hold office in the infant republic of Liberia. And was this not proper

### ALBANY, March 10, 1852.

REPORTS ON BILLS.

Mr. Heremas (whig), of Kings, reported favorably on the bill relative to sight bills of exchange; also, on the bill amending the Revised Statutes, and exempting the property of ministers from taxation; also, on the bill relative to indictments for libel, and the trial of the same; and also on the bill relative to the Judges of the Supreme

Mr. Moss (whig) of Niagara, from the Joint Select Committee on the Canal Frauds, reported the whole of the

Committee on the Canal Frauds, reported the whole of the testimony taken to the 8th instant, when it was closed. The report will be forthcoming at an early day.

DUNDER SALT WORKS.

Mr. A. SMITH (while) of Chantauque, reported a bill to test the availability of the Dundee Salt Works.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The bill to provide for the building of a Governor's house was passed.

house was passed.

STATE LIBRARY.

The bill relative to the State Library was recommitted.

yton. A recess was then taken. The committee of the whole had under consideration the bill to extend the time to collect taxes in Kings county. Also, the bill to reduce the fees of the Sheriff of Kings county, and the keeper of the cells in Williams-

burg.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The bill to amend the law relative to mutual fire insurance companies, was taken up. It permits the withdrawal of premium notes at any time. After a debate, it was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

## Connecticut State Temperance Convention,

The delegates to the Temperance Convention assembled at Brewster's Half, at ten o'clock this morning. B. Hudson, Esq., of Hartford, presided.

A desultory debate arose upon some remarks in regard o the political press of this city. The committee appointed to question candidates whether in favor of the Maine Law or not, reported affirmatively

from the whig candidates, except Mr. Strong; also, from the free soil, except Mr. Webb. No answers from the democratic nominees.

A series of resolutions were passed; among them, one in favor of the enactment of the Maine law, and one deprecating the official conduct of Governor Seymour, in relation to the legislative action on the subject of the liquor trade.

liquor trade.
P. T. Barnum and Dr. Jewett addressed the convenfrom four hundred to ave hundred people were in at-

ndance. A vote to support the temperance nominees of all parties

A rote to support the temperance nonlinees of an parties passed unanimously.

Dr. Jeweit recommended a concentration of action upon the nominees most likely to succeed.

Meetings in Brewster's Hall and the University Church were held this evening, in favor of the temperance cause, and were largely attended.

## LOUISIANA STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

New Orleans, March 8, 1852.
The Louisiana Democratic Convention have elected deegates to the National Convention, who are favorable to Lewis Cass for the presidency.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. The Democratic Convention met yesterday. Upon a division there were 101 in favor of Cass for the Presidency, and 72 for Douglas. Mr. Buchanan's name was withdrawn. Cass electors were appointed.

#### Movem ents of Kossuth. ARRIVAL AT ST. LOUIS.

87. Louis, Mo., March 9, 1852. The steamer Emperor arrived here at half-past seven this evening, with Kossuth on board. He was escorted to the Planters' House by some companies of German volun-

Leursville, Ky., March 8, 1852.
The smount of money received in this city, for the Kosuh fund by benefits, speeches, and donations, will orely amount to \$1.500. IMMATERIAL AID FROM LOCISVILLE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1852.
Yesterday afternoon, a boy about twelve years old,

usmed Rebert Hurst, while on his way to school was

anshed to death by the falling of the wall of an old fac

tray building that was destroyed by fire last autumn, on the corner of Twelfilt and South streets. The boy was not missed until wight, when the ruins of the wail were removed, and first his books, and then the body was discovered.

A young man, named John Letch, was yesterday killed by tumping from the third story window of a house, while the adjoining building was on fire.

Release of the Steamskip America.

In the case of smuggling from the steam-hip America, the vessel was this day appraised at \$240,000, by three swern appraisers, appendied by Judge Sprague, of the United States District Court. Bonds were procured by Mr. Lewis, the agent of the company, and the vessel was corredered to be officers.

New Hampshire Election.

THE ELECTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR, AND THE PROBABLE RECTION OF A DE-MOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE LEGISLATURE—UNITED

CONCORD. March 10, 1852.

The returns of the election in this State, yesterday, so far as received, show that Dr. Noah Martin, the demo cratic candidate for Governor, is elected, it is thought, by a majority of from 500 to 1,000. The returns from 134 towns give the following result :-

 
 Martin (dem.)
 19.498

 Sawyer (whig)
 14.211

 Atwood (free soil)
 5.892
 20.103
 These figures, compared with the returns of last year,

gain, in the towns to come in. will elect Martin by about 1.000 majority. The whole vote will not exceed 60,000 Atwood, the free soil candidate, loses in almost every town.
In New Boston, where he resides, there is a complete revolution against him.
In about 100 of the 150 towns heard from, the free soil
vote falls off from last year's—in some cases at least one
half.

show a democratic net gain of 2.967. The same relative

THE LEGISLATURE. THE LEGISLATURE.

Six democrats are certainly elected to the Senate, and probably eight. In most of the other districts there is no choice.

The returns from 123 towns elect to the House of Rep-

Regular democrats.....

Total elected. 172
There was no choice in twenty-two towns. There are nearly three hundred members in a full house; consequently there are at least a hundred members yet to be elected or to be heard from. The Patriot (dem.) claims there will be a democratic majority of from ten to twenty in the House. The Statesman (whig) on the contrary, says the prospect for the House is far more flattering them that for Governor, and if Concord be carried to-day, against the democrats, as completely as yesterday, the popular branch of the Legislature may be kept beyond their reach. The coalition between the whigs and free sollers has given them a number of representatives. The democrats had large pluralities in all the manufacturing towns. The whigs and free sollers have formed a coalition to elect six representatives, to-day, and the most strenuous exertions are making by both parties.

Additional returns received this morning at the Patriot office, show a net gain of six democratic representatives. There appears to be no doubt that the democrats will have the House by a decided majority, even if the coalition in this city should succeed to-day in electing their six representatives.

The Legislature now stands as follows:—

resentatives.

The Legislature now stands as follows:—

#### Items from Baltimore

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE-STEAMER SUNK, AND GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY, ETC. BALTIMORE, March 10, 1852.

Two back Southern mails were received to-night, by

which we learn that the steamer Mary Kingsland, which exploded her boilers below New Orleans on the 3d inst

exploded her boilers below New Orleans on the 3d inst., killed George Harney, the engineer; Geo. Swiler, the pilot; and three of the deck hands, and seriously injured a number of others.

By the sinking of the steamer Jefferson in Arkansas, property to the value of \$150,000 has been lost—the greater part of it was government stores.

Dates from Mexico to the 14th ult, are contained in the New Orleans papers, but the news only relates to Indian depredations and mail robberles.

LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED AT CANA

CANAJOHABIE, March 10, 1852. The Canajoharie Creek broke up last night, and nearly drowned the village of Canajoharie. The first storie and basements are full of water and ice. The creek and obsements are full of water and ice. The creek bridge was carried away, and a large amount of merchan-dise was either entirely destroyed or much injured. The cause of the accident was the neglect of the State officers to break up the aqueduct, and cut out the ice lodged there by previous freshests. The amount of loss has not yet been ascertained.

HIGH WATER AT BUFFALO-VESSELS CARRIED OFF

BUFFALO—VESSELS CARRIED OFF

BY THE ICE, &C.

BUFFALO. March 10, 1852

A considerable freshet occurred here to-day, and the
ce moved down in a vast body, carrying with it the
teamer Globe, propellers Illinois and Buffalo, and the
schooner Hope, all of which were above the shipyard.
A dam of ice formed about a quarter of a mile from the
mouth of the creek, near Burgess's Elevator, where the
vessels struck, and remained fast. If this gives way they
will go into Lake Erie. The weather is warm, and the
prospect is that the creek will be clear in three or four

## Tolls Reduced on the Miami Canal.

CINCINNATI, March 10, 1852 The Board of Public Works have reduced the tolls on the Miami Canal, from Cincinnati to Dayton, to two mills per mile on all 'articles; and from Dayton to Cincinnati to half a mill per mile, being a reduction of from three to eight mills, and making a difference of fourteen cents on a barrel of flour. The object is to compete with the Cin-cinnati and Dayton Railroad.

#### Catherine Hayes at the South. NEW ORLEANS, March 8, 1852.

Miss Hayes has gone to Natchez, whence she will visit Memphis, Louisville, and other places in that direction.

Meteorological Observations:

Meteorological Observations:

Y MORE'S MAGNETIC LINE, OFFICE COINER OF WALL STREE
AND BROADWAY.

WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1852.
BUFFALO, 9 A. M.—Barometer 29,57. Thermometer 37
Wind northwest. It is a clear and pleasant morning.

BUYALO. 9 A. M.—Baremeter 29.57. Thermometer 38. Wind northwest. It is a clear and pleasent morning.

ROCHESTER, 9 A. M.—Wind northwest. Thermometer 30. It is pleasant, but there is a strong contrast to the warmth of yesterday.

AUDURN. 9 A. M.—It is a beautiful morning. Wind north. Thermometer 32. Syracuse, 9 A. M.—It is a cloudy merning. Wind west. Thermometer 34.

Utica, 9 A. M.—It is a cloudy and unpleasant morning.
Wind west. Thermometer 38. Albany, 9 A. M.—It is cloudy and sunshine together this morning, but it is quite pleasant. Wind northwest Thermometer 42. Barometer 29.910. Mercury 76.

TROY, 9 A. M.—It is a very fine morning, but a little cloudy. Wind northwest. Thermometer 40.

New Obleans, March 8.—The weather here is summer like.

# Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia.

HIS SPEECH BEFORE THE TAMMANY SOCIETY. On Tuesday evening last, a special meeting of the Turn many Society was held at the old wigwam, at Tammany Hall, for the purpose of giving a reception to Bro. Howell Cobb, recently elected Governor of Georgia. A supper was prepared, and after the ceremonies of the Society were closed, the banquet room was thrown open to those outside anxious to see and be introduced to the distin guished guest.

pagne, the Grand Sachem, Col. DANIEL E. DELAVAN, called to order, and requested the brothers and others to fill their glasses for a sentiment. He was about to propose the health of Governor Cobb, their beloved brother, whose services in the cause of the democracy were known all over the land—formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, and now elected Governor of Georgia, showing in what high appreciation he was held in his own State, and in the Union at large. When he saw the flag of accession hoisted, he determined to meet the danger in his own person. He became a candidate on Union principles—on the principles of the constitution, and the compromise measures adopted by Congress. He took the built by the horns, became a candidate for Governor of the state and was supported by all who supported the union of these States. He took off his cost and stripped to the work in good earnest. By the result of the struggle, the great question that then agitated the South was settled in the person of Judge Cobb, the champion of conditutional principles who haddone as much as any offer man in the precent day to sustain those glorious principles. The Grand Sachem concluded by giving as a toust—for Dustinguished Guest and Brother—fovernor Cobb, of Georgia—bis various services in the cause of his Crantow, We hall him within the while of the treat Wigwam, surrounded by his warm, ardept and craftwise for his orest was received with the greatest enthusiasm and over the land-formerly Speaker of the House of Repre-

the toest was received with the greatest enthusiasm and The forst was received with the greatest enthusiasm and appliance.

Levernor Corn then said—I feel deep gratification at the superficial of meeting you that deeping and I thank you that said now conferred upon no by driking my health. It is not proper to dearly you with a speech but, in a few plain observations. I that be enabled to convey all that you want to know in relation to the South. I will, therefore. In reply to the statering remarks of the ternal Sachem, offer a new reflections on the past history and the probable future of the anotratic party in the Southern States. I meed not say, in the face of this assembly, that I am devoted to that cause which is known as the cause of the country and the constitution. In connection with these great principles it have less a long too well known to a late of

any doubt; but you have called my attention to that more dangeross issue which has divided, and may cominue to divide, the people of this country, and which recently hung over the republic, threatening the destruction of the noblest fabric ever erected by human wisdom. I profess me greater sagnelly than my fellows around me; but, in the earlier stages of this movement. I thought that there was one line of policy which would save the constitution from violation and the Union from ruin. and that policy was marked out by the charter of democratic principles, (Applause.) Those were the principles that we rallied for in the Presidential campaign of 1848—those on which the democracy of the whole Union, with individual exceptions, had stood immovably—those principles which were found in the party, wherever a man turned, East, West, North, or South—the power, the capability, and the right of the people of every State, as well as of territories proposing to become States, to determine for themselves the nature of their institutions. (Applause.) For causes unnecessary to be mentioned here, the democracy were defeated in 1848, with those principles distinctly avowed, and streaming on the banners then unfuried throughout the land. The history of the political world does not afford a parallel to what I am now about to state. Here was a party defeated on certain avowed principles, and yet, in the cerrectness and efficacy of those very principles was found the only basis for a settlement of the threatening issue. The agitation was carried into Congress, and sectionalism ruled the hour. North was arrayed against South, and South against North. Every patriot selt that there was impending danger; but shank took, there were patriotism and widom enough in the land to meet the danger. That wisdom and that patriotism found in the great principle that every people has the undoubted right to decide for itself what institutions it will have, the platform on which the democracy could everywhere stand. The measures of adjustment of the l certh. Let that spirit be invoked to preserve the temple pure as it came from the hands of our revolutionary fathers, that so we may hand it down unspotted to our children, and when the place that knows us now shall have us no more and we are gathered to our fathers, I trust that your children will assemble in these conservated walls and invoke the same spirit to preserve the constitution pure and uncontaminated for their children and for all generations.

The Hong gentleman concluded, amidst loud applause, and then proposed as a toast, "The republican principle of Tanunany in 1795—sto perpetus."

Shortly after, the meeting broke up, all delighted with the orator and his speech. HIS RECEPTION BY THE COMMON COUNCIL IN THE CIPY HALL.

The special committee of the Common Conneil, appointed to wait on the Hon. Howell Cobb, and to tender him the use of the Governor's room, for the purpose of meet

ing the citizens of New York, conducted the honorable gentleman to the City Hall about half-past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon. On his entering the Governor's room, where already a great number of persons had as sembled, the Mayor addressed him as follows : sembled, the Mayor addressed him as follows:—

Governoe Conn—The authorities of this city have, with entire unanimity, tendered to you the courtestes and civilities to which your eminent position so justly editing you, and it affords me great pleasure, as the chief magistrate to ask your acceptance of them. We all recognise and acknowledge the distinguished services you have readered in your advocacy of those great measures which ensured to your country pence and tranquility at a pecial when discord and discords the read tranquility at a pecial when discord and discords the read tranquility at a pecial when discord and discords the read that which we have attained among the nations of the earlies and they look to the permanency of our Union as the greatest safeguard to the peace and prosperity which now accommodately bless us. You, sir, have won from all classes high admiration and warm regard, for the featless manner in which you have upheld those institutions, and for the noble and patriotic stand you have taken in defence of the Union; and the citizens of this metropolis take picus are in evincing that they are not backward to acknowledge your services, and gladly await themselves of the opportunity of tendering their respects to a citizen as he recable, and so justly distinguished. On behalf of the authorities and of the citizens. I bid you welcome to New York.

At the conclusion of this address, Governor Cobb rewhich made the wigwam ring.) Whether these principles are right or wrong, shall I stop to discuss with the advocates of democratic principles—with you was recognize but one sovreignty, and that residing with the people? (Renewed appliance.) Fellow etitizens, it have referred to one pertien of the principles on which the controversy was actiled. There is another. Your brethen of the South came to you with the Controversy was actiled. There is another, Your brethen of the South came to you with the Controversy was actiled. There is another, Your health of the controversy was actiled. There is another, Your health of the controversy was removed from their fathers and which your fathers solemnly adopted and signed—and they acked you to respond to the domand of the constitution to deliver up our property when it ran away from us and came to you your reponse was worthy of those great men whose memory shall ever be venerated as long as the constitution is respected of the Union lasts. (Applause.) When you look at the compremise measures, who I ask, are responsible for them? The democratic parry are responsible for them? The democratic parry are responsible for my own principles, being a democrat; and I think I know the feeling that actuates the democrate; and I think I know the feeling that actuates the democrate; and I think I know the feeling that actuates the democrate; and I think I know the feeling that actuates the democrate; and I think I know the feeling that actuates the democrate; and I think I know the feeling that actuates the democrate; and I think I know the feeling that actuates the democrate; and I think I know the feeling that actuates the democrate; and I think I know the feeling that actuates the democrate; and I think I know the feeling that actuates the democrate; and I think I know the feeling that actuates the democrate; and I think I know the feeling that actuates the democrate; and I think I know the feeling that means the principles on which the compremise was not a fine principle on which th

York
At the conclusion of this address, Governor Cobb re-Mr. Maron-My visit to this city at this time was cu-

At the conclusion of this address, Governor Cobb replication.

Mr. Mayon.—My visit to this city at this time was cathrely of a private character, connected with business of my Siste. This compliment, tendered not to the individual, but to the State which I represent, is most gratefully received. The indications of that good feeding of nationality, which I trust will be continued in every State of the Union, are gratifying to me; and I hope the principles which brought these States together, in the system and the institutions under which we live, will be preserved and handed down to posterity. I accept this hospitality with these grateful emotions. Your allusions, Mr. bisyor, to the part I took in those questions which almost threatened the overthrow of this republic, I have listened to with gratification. On looking back to the severe strengtle through which I considered it my duty to pursue with reference to the late compromise measures. I must say there is nothing that I have done—no measures that I have advocated—no principle that I have advocated—no principle that I have advocated—no principle that I have advocated—on principle and the principles; and on onsatutional principles; and a response came forth from all the people, in favor of their maintenance. On a former can be advocated and distracted occurry, were opposed

(Loud cheering.)
After these remarks the Hon. Howell Cobb was then introduced by the Mayor to acveral hundred persons, with whom he cerdially shook hands. He has a fine appearance, and seems to enjoy excellent health.

City Intelligence.

Another Shound Care or Stamma.—Tuesday evening, about eight o'cleck, William Thomas, engineer at the Marble Works in Broadway, was ascaulted while returning home. In Thirty-second street near the Eighth avenue, by two men named James McWilliams and Patrick Martin. The former drew a large knife, which he is in the habit of carrying, and plunged it six times into the body of Themas, inflicting several dangerous wounds—one in his arm, near the shoulder, about three and a half inches and which have been illustrated in the platform I have referred to. It has been charged against me in the newspapers that in the course of policy I pursued. I had abandoned the principles of the democratic party and allied myself with the opposition. You have heard the whole truth on the subject, to-night; and if these principles which I have avowed are not democratic principles, then remove that banner as far from you as the east is from the west. But if they are democrate principles, then remove that banner as far from you as the east is from the west. But if they are democrate principles, then not be subject to the control of the summer of the Empire State, amidst loud applicate. I perhaps I do not understand democracy. (Laughter.) I was however, born a democrat, ended a democrat and, by the blessing of God. I will die one. But if it be democracy to war against the constitution. I will never be a democrat, I am warm on this subject. (Cries of "Go on." "Good boy.") You must recolled that I have been in a very warm contest, and those of you who believe in those great principles to which I have referred, would feel more or less warmed up. if you were charged with descriing them when you were conscious that you cherish them in your hearts, and land inherited them from your fathers before you. In one section, I have been charged with abandoning democracy, because I supported the constitution and stood against the spliit of fanaticism, which was warring, in the name of free soil upon the constitutional rights of my section of the country. In another section, I was charged with departure from democratic principles, because I did not acquire the factories of accession; and abuse was paured on my head, because I did not admit that Andrew Jackson was a federatist and a consolidation-ist. (Enughter and appliance). The best pledge I can give you for the future is a reference to the history of the past. With neither of these factions—the fanatics of the North or the Geometra yare not prepared to acquiesce in I that ninehabit of carrying, and plunged it six times into the body of Themas, inflicting several dangerous wounds—one in his arm, near the shoulder, about three and a half inches in length, and two in depth; two in the back part of his arms, two in the neck; and one deep wound in his thigh. The bleeding, as may be easily perceived, was excessive. Mr. Thomas was conveyed to the Twentieth ward station bouse, where Dector Hardcabrook dressed his wounds. It is believed that McWilliams mistook Mr. Thomas for x Mr. Faulkner, who is agent for the owner of several houses in Thirty-scond street, and who, it is said, had forbidden him and his companions from visiting some females who eccupied apartments in one of the tenements under his charge, at which they became enraged and swore vengence. Mistaking Mr. Thomas for Mr. Faulkner, he assembled the former. The perpetrator and his companions than field, but fortunately were arrested at six o'clock youterday morning, by officers Gatten and Gaffrey, of the Owintell ward, who took them before Justice Blenkley, at Jefferron Felice Court, where they were committed to prison. Mr. Thomas is a native of Wales, England; and we understand from Dr. Hardenbrook, that although his wornds are dangerous, he will recover.

More Staransa.—On Tuesday night a difficulty took place between Stephen Breshopp, keeper of a boarding house at No. 168 Third street, and one of his boarders, named Peter Weimar, in relation to a bill for board, which Peter declared to be according to the former of the declared to the heavest of the heave for the heave for the heave for the world on the first pay it. Stephen assisted by his better half, then undertook to compel him to pay the amount, but, finding himself and his heavy likely to get the worst of the heave for it, he drew a large Ratte, and Indicated a very severe wound on Weimar. Cliece fleek, of the Essex Police Court, arrested Stepheu, who was cuamitted by Justice Mountfort.

who was committed by Justice Mountfort.

The Late Mornen Case is Forty-first Street.—Yesterday, Dr. Lidell made the past moriem examination on the body of William Kelter, who died on Tuesday afternoon from a gun shot wound received on Sunday night, in Forty-fifth street, near the Third avenue. Coroner ives copamelled a jury, who viewed the body of deceased yesterday afternoon, and the investigation would have been gone into but in consequence of the indiposition of the Instrict Attorney, the case was postponed until nine occase this morning.

Lee Easterna,—Grotice Gifford, Esq., delivered a lee-

othe listrict Attorney, the case was postponed until nine other than merriling.

Law Law in — George Gifford, Eeq., delivered a fecture in the Circuit Court room, new City Hall, last evening, on the law of potents for new inventions. The attendance was very small there not belong more than thirty persons present, and amongst them there were but few members of the law, whether owing to the notorious fact that gentlemen of the profession are not fond of attending in court without the quad per que, or the equally well-known fact that this particular subject is exceedingly dry, and that the machinery, even though patent, does not work well unless copiously inbricated by the liquid elequence of extraordinary contery, we cannot present to any. The employ of the larger andience. It was well studied, and though somewhat claborate, Mr. difford manifested an intimate knowledge of this branch of legal per justice and the feedurence, which could not have been tedious to those who feit an interest in the surject.

New CLERE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT — Bobert G. Campbell, Eq., was on Trueslay sworn in Clark of the Superior Court, in place of D. R. Floyd Jones, Esq., whose term of fire has expired.

Accusers — Aboutturee o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a winner manifest, by was a three feet, by was a fuer o'clock on the superior court, in place of D. R. Floyd Jones, Esq., whose term of fire has expired.

Cramo Section—Give is the principles of 1844 and 1848. Yes, and all other principles that you are not ashamed of afraid to avow. Therefore affirm the finality and faithful enforcement of the compromise, illustrative as it as of those democratic principles so often proclaimed by the democracy. When these principles are laid down, the put up your candidate, and the democracy will stand be him in New York, and stand by him in Georgia, and there will be one frium-hant chain of success from North to South. Fear net that the avoyal of correct principles will drive from the democratic fold any who are worthy of its confidence or able to minister to its success. These are my principles and views in reference to this matter. I have stood by them in the past—it him it with maintain them to the factore. These remarks have come for m me in consequence of a contest in our country which I hope will never be remewed. Periods these enter twas. It was carried on in the ferrest spirit both in and out of the halls of Congress, and it would seem as if hell were control to pour forth its meral poison over the hall. No other government in the world could have survived it. How long would Frame have leasted! Could Burela or England have stood the shock. No nor any other government on earth. The victory of the Union in this great that extract these which bind together these United States—it cathibits the Americanism and the nationality of the people. I have spoken before of the right's claimed by the aircrafted or secretion. When I am I clored any sentian of the Americanism and the nationality of the people. I have spoken before of the right's claimed by the aircrafted or secretion is not in an I calibrate to any that if Georgia ever seconds from the Dialon, it will not hear it in a calibrate to any that it Georgia ever seconds from the Dialon in the last of the farment of the country weaks her if that day should ever arrive, she will leok to the crong ties which bind the stood the hearts of the American people to protect here, to plea

we man named Ann Cape was rou over in the Bowery, near Payord street. She was taken to a drug store, and from thence conveyed to her residence. No. 204 Cherry street, by officer Mitchell.

The Franker C. Vanceauer, one of the best boats on the Sound has taken her place in the Stonington line for loctor. She has been theroughly overhanded and fitted up. What a contrast between the C. Vanderbill, and Commodure, and the old Ren Franklin and President!

Commodere, and the old Sen Franklin and President!

Fexure Parage — Festerdry afternoon the members of the First New York Volunteer Regiment under W. B. Lurrett, commanding Colonel, assembled at the Mercer Rome corner Browns and Mercer streets, in order to attend the functual of their late assemble. James McHorton, Co. Burnett was in full uniform, while the rest of the regiment wore black clother and cape, and were accompanied by an orcellent bund of music. About three clock they pursed the Heraern office, on their way to the South Ferry, and, as they moved along with siew and solemn pace, they presented a fine appearance.

Accurery—About two o'clock ion Thesday afternoon, Themas Bailey, while digging a cellar in Twentieth street, near Broadway, had his key broken by the caving in of the earth. He was taken to the City Hospital by officer Vandewster.

Eastree Dispersion—From the report of the Rastern

EASTERN DISPENSARY — From the report of the Eastern Dispensary, for the month of February we find that 1,408 patients were attended at the office and 474 at their dwellings, making, in all, 1,502. There were ten deaths, and the average neighbor of proprietors for day was 150.